

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Population details according to the two study periods.

Variables	2010-2014 (147)	2015-2019 (379)
CAD DS%>30, n	74	169
Excluded (very high risk/other reasons*), n	17	10
CAD included in the study, n	57	159
Angio-guided, n	57	65
FFR-guided, n	0	98
N. of total lesions	2010-2014 (95)	2015-2019 (231)
Angio-guided/lesions, n	95	89
FFR-guided/lesions, n	0	142

CAD: Coronary Artery Disease; DS%: Diameter Stenosis %; FFR: Fractional Flow Reserve.

*4 patients were excluded for the discrepancy between FFR values and treatment.

Table S2. Clinical characteristics of excluded high risk patients.

Variables	High risk patients (23)
Age, years	82.6 ± 6.2
Logistic EuroSCORE, %	66.1 ± 13.3
EuroSCORE II, %	27.1 ± 15.3
STS score, %	20.1 ± 12.1
Male, n (%)	13 (57%)
BMI, kg/m ²	25.4 ± 6.2
COPD, n (%)	10 (43%)
Diabetes, n (%)	12 (52%)
Hypertension, n (%)	16 (70%)
Previous AMI, n (%)	12 (52%)
Atrial fibrillation, n (%)	6 (26%)
Previous stroke, n (%)	5 (22%)
Previous CABG, n (%)	11 (48%)

AMI: Acute Myocardical Infarction; BMI: Body Mass Index; CABG: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft; COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

Table S3. Baseline, angiographic and follow-up variables of 4 FFR-guided patients excluded.

Variables	Pt.1	Pt.2	Pt.3	Pt.4
Age, years	78	86	82	85
Logistic EuroSCORE, %	9	15	25	32
EuroSCORE II, %	4	3	5	8
STS score, %	5	3	7	13
Sex	F	M	F	F
BMI, kg/m ²	22	21	19	23
eGFR, ml/min	30	21	43	10
COPD	-	-	Yes	Yes
Diabetes	-	-	-	Yes
Hypertension	Yes	Yes	-	Yes
Previous AMI	-	-	-	Yes
Atrial fibrillation	Yes	-	Yes	-
Previous stroke	-	-	-	-
Previous CABG	-	-	-	-
CAD				
CAAS	8	14	13	2
FFR	0.78	0.79	0.76	0.78
Deferral reason*	SVD	SVD	SVD	Frailty
30-day follow-up				
Death	-	-	-	-
Cardiac Death	-	-	-	-
Type 4a MI	-	-	-	-

Type 1 MI	-	-	-	-
Urgent PCI	-	-	-	-
New elective PCI	-	-	-	-
Stroke	-	-	-	-
AKI stage 2-3	-	-	-	-
LT Bleeding	-	-	-	-
MVC	-	-	-	-
2-year follow-up				
Death	1	1	-	-
Cardiac death	-	-	-	-
AMI	-	-	-	-
New elective PCI	-	-	-	-
Stroke	-	-	-	-
MACCE	1	1	-	-

AMI: Acute Myocardial Infarction; AKI: Acute Kidney Injury; BMI: Body Mass Index; CABG: Coronary Artery Bypass Graft; CAD: Coronary artery Disease; COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; eGFR: Glomerular Filtration Rate; FFR: Fractional Flow Reserve; LT: Life-Threatening; MACCE: Major Adverse Cardiac and Cerebrovascular Events; MVC: Major Vascular Complication. PCI: Percutaneous Coronary Intervention; *SVD: Small Vessel Disease

Figure S1. FFR (Fractional Flow Reserve)-guided patients: no significant difference observed in the clinical outcome stratifying the coronary lesions according to the FFR values (FFR<0.75 vs 0.75-0.85 vs >0.85).

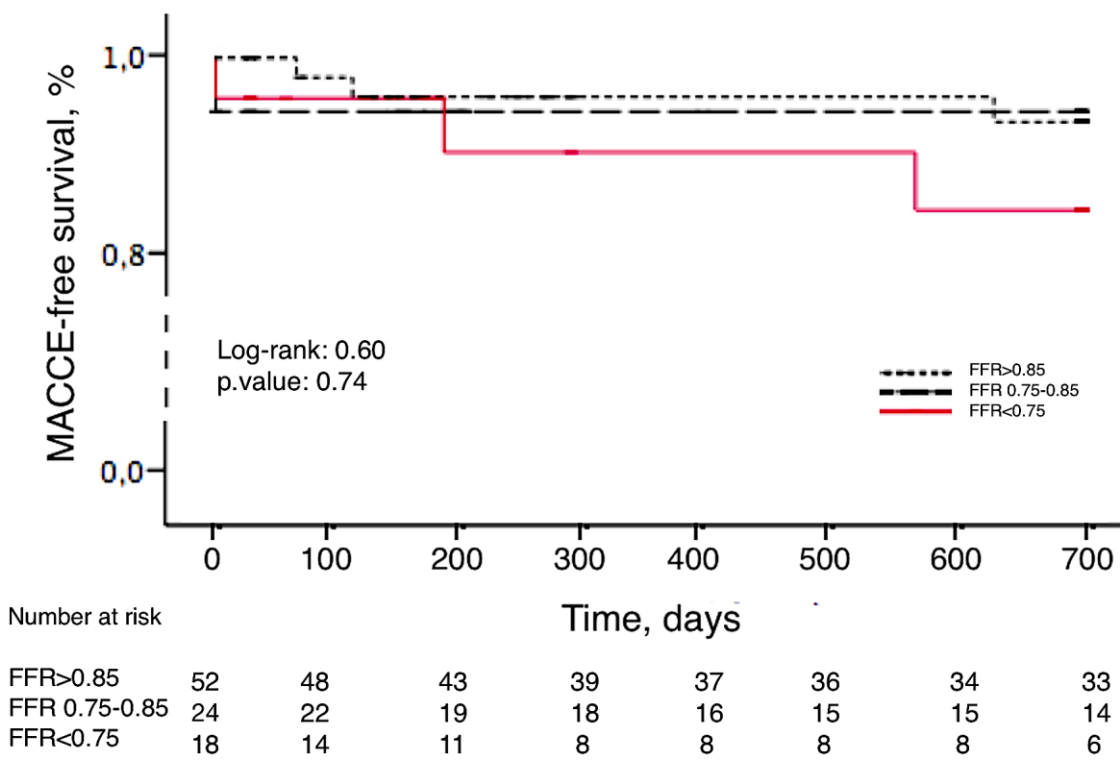


Figure S2. Patients with FFR (Fractional Flow Reserve)-guided deferred coronary lesions presented similar outcome compared to patients with “unobstructed” coronary arteries (HR 3.1; 95%CI 0.4-24.7;p=0.29) despite a significantly worse angiographic severity (%DS: 52.7±7.6 vs 16.1±6.2,p<0.001).

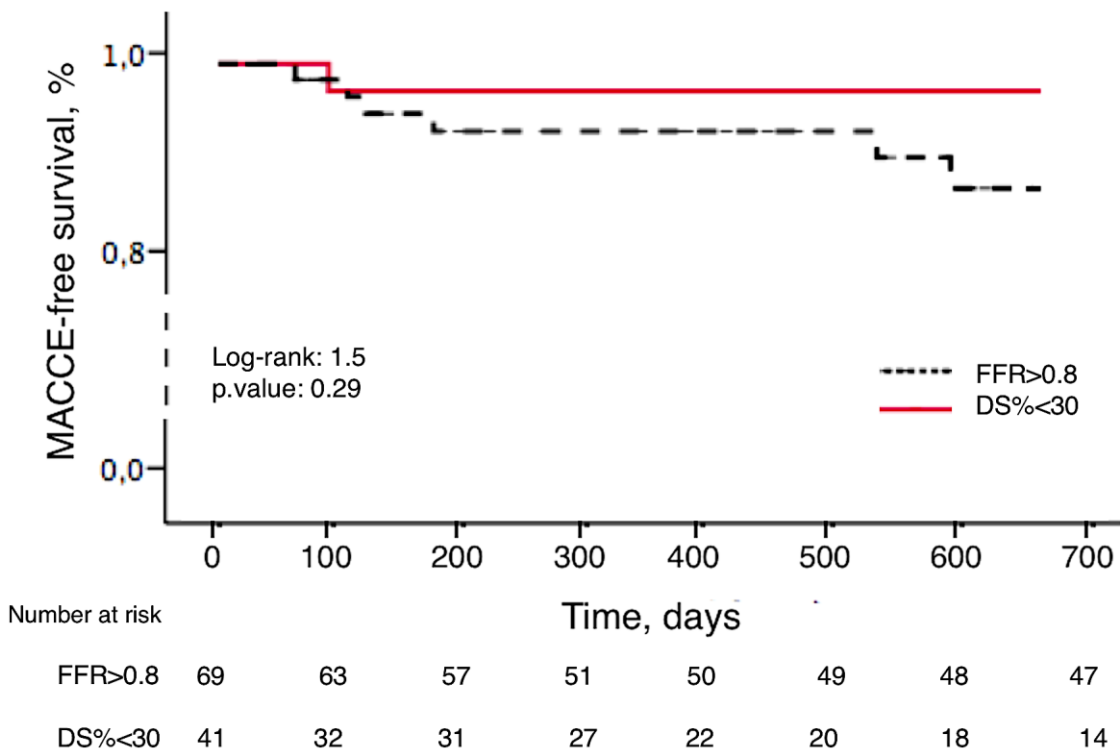


Figure S3. MACCE (major adverse cardiac and cerebrovascular events)-free survival according to three %DS-subgroups (30-50% vs 51-70% vs 71-100%) in FFR (Fractional Flow Reserve)- (a) and angio-patients (b).

